

U. S. ASKS CARRANZA TO PRODUCE BAUCH

Insists He Account for Missing American Dead or Alive.

DUPLICITY CHARGED TO REBEL GENERAL

Report of Alleged Investigation Delayed by Him on False Pretext, It Is Said.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) El Paso, Tex., June 13.—That the fate of Gustav Bauch, an American citizen, who disappeared in Juarez on February 18, must be determined and the State Department looks to General Carranza to furnish the information is indicated in correspondence from Washington received here by friends of Bauch who have been pressing for an inquiry.

Despite repeated requests of the State Department through American consuls, Carranza, it is shown, has persistently evaded answering direct questions concerning Bauch.

A new demand has now been made by the State Department for information concerning the fate of Bauch. Friends of Bauch no longer have any hope that he still is living. It is regarded as certain by them that he was put to death by order of rebel officials in Juarez, and that there has been a determined effort by rebel officers to keep it from becoming officially known.

It is demanded now that Carranza show what has become of Bauch, if he is living, where he may be found, and if dead, how he died and where his body may be found.

This demand has been sent to American consuls and consular agents, with instructions to insist upon a reply from the constitutionalist chief.

\$1,500,000 IN FILMS BURN

Explosion Starts Motion Picture Fire—Score Injured.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, June 13.—A boy was burned, perhaps fatally, a score of persons were injured, eleven two-story brick dwellings and their contents were destroyed and thousands of feet of motion picture film went up in flames this morning as a result of an explosion which wrecked a one-story building used as negative storage vault at

the big Lubin motion picture plant at 20th st. and Indiana av.

The loss resulting from the destruction of the picture reels, many of them taken in remote parts of the world and others representing months of work by actors and actresses, is estimated at \$1,500,000.

An additional property loss developing from the burning of the dwellings and their contents and the wrecking of the storage building was estimated at between \$25,000 and \$50,000. It was said that the total loss might reach \$2,000,000. The boy who may lose his life is Roy Didio, ten years old.

WINTER DEATH MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Police Release Houseboat Cook—Stenographer a Suicide, Reese Insists.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Baltimore, June 13.—"I don't know anything more now than I did when I first started."

With this significant statement to-day State's Attorney Greene, of Anne Arundel County, released John Rice, the negro cook on the houseboat of D. Meredith Reese, Jr., the last person to see Ella G. Winter alive.

Greene had expected to get some information from Rice that would give him a clue as to how Miss Winter met her death. Rice insisted that he was not on the boat on Thursday night, the last time the girl was seen, and he declared that he knew absolutely nothing about it. As a result, Mr. Greene was a much discouraged man to-night, but he declared that he would continue his investigation.

Greene and the other officials of Anne Arundel County do not believe that Miss Winter was murdered. They maintain, however, that at least one person saw her die, and that unless this person tells the truth the mystery will never be solved.

Members of Miss Winter's family scout the suicide theory. All of them declared to-day that they are disgusted with the manner in which the investigation has been conducted.

Reese stuck to his suicide explanation to-day. He declared that he was willing to be examined by the State's Attorney or any one else. Detectives were shadowing Reese to-day.

M. R. Frisbie Gets Five Years.

Schenectady, June 13.—Miles R. Frisbie, ex-Assemblyman who yesterday was convicted of grand larceny for obtaining \$1,000 on a fraudulent mortgage, was to-day sentenced to a term of not less than five years nor more than ten in Dannemora.

ARMY AT VERA CRUZ MARKS TIME UNDER THE PORTALES

Correspondents, as They Chase Rumors and Flies, Wonder Why Editors Keep Them on the Job—Not Even Proclamations Stir the Somnolence of Their Lot.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Vera Cruz, June 13.—Of all the horrors of war, the worst is sitting around for six weeks waiting for the war. At Tampa the correspondents waited for war with Spain for six months. They marked time in Tokyo, rested for eight weeks in Budapest, and for the last seven weeks in Vera Cruz they have fought flies, fever and sunstroke, and chased to their lair thousands of will-o'-the-wisp rumors. Seven fortunate ones have gone home.

The rest of us cleverly manoeuvre to go home, but our editors are more clever than we. That is why they are editors. We are their prisoners. Why they pay cable tolls for what we send them is for us an unceasing subject of debate. For stuff like this the cable company asks eight cents a word. It is worth it. Is it? is not. But we are blameless; we are the white slaves of Vera Cruz. We were shanghaied on board steamers and brought here under false pretences with promises of a war. By the same fiction the army also was lured here.

There was no need to bring it so far. At Texas City it had just become comfortable, and Texas shopkeepers overcharged the soldiers as scientifically as do the Mexicans. The army came here equipped only for field service, which means fifty pounds, or what each officer and man himself can carry in his combination knapsack and hold-all, and although there soon arrived from Galveston extra baggage and personal effects, the army is on a war footing, and it settled down in Vera Cruz on that footing with a promptness, efficiency and ease that to any one who in 1898 had watched the army disembark and advance upon Santiago was gratifying.

It was not surprising, because in contrast to that first trip to Cuba, the second landing in 1906, when the army occupied Havana, was made just as smoothly and efficiently as the one at Vera Cruz. The army expected to march straight from the wharf to Mexico City, when it found mediation had already set in. Exactly as though

the army had been waiting for the navy to arrive.

Hardly Arcadia.

But that is not news, and while we wait for news and the army waits to advance or to be recalled we all sit in dark caves, called portales, and wonder why we came here. On two sides of the main plaza at Vera Cruz are cafes and restaurants. In front of them, over sidewalks, stretch arcades like the one in New York in front of Madison Square Garden and in Piccadilly in front of the Ritz. These are the portales, and on the surface the life of the city is the life of the portales.

Under the portales you breakfast, and dine at the portales; you arrange to meet a man there. The people say the portales believe Huerta will resign; and the answer is that it is only "portales gossip." It is there that the newspapers, extras, handbills and political proclamations are first distributed; it is the distributing centre also for all unknown germs and bacilli. These are brought there by flies, dogs, beggars, bootblacks, in the dust from the street, in the food you eat.

Under portales are rows of tables two and three deep, and around them, day after day, gather the same people, the same officers, the same refugees. Occasionally an officer, who is on shore leave for the first time, or who has been on outpost duty in the sandhills, will find at the tables a brother officer he saw last in China or the Philippines, and there will be a roar of welcome.

To the jaded ones it is a pleasant diversion. We who for weeks have been prisoners in the portales never see a face that is unfamiliar; we know what every man is going to say before he says it, what he is going to drink before he names it, and even the things he is going to have for dinner, because the things we can have for dinner never change. This is especially true of the tablecloth.

Music to Dull Ears.

The portales are patronized almost exclusively by men. The American women here from Mexico City came to Vera Cruz because their men folks were driven here by the fear of death. That is their only reason for coming to Vera Cruz that I can understand. To the wives of navy officers and army officers Vera Cruz is by our government the forbidden city. Possibly the wives believe that by this edict they are hardly used. They are not. To those who know Vera Cruz, it is an act of our government in regard to Mexico which is quite comprehensible.

For those hundreds of enforced bachelors the portales offer but one diversion. Every night an excellent band belonging to one of the regiments plays in the plaza. But, contrary to custom in other Latin-American countries, it does not attract the grace and beauty of the city. At that hour, under electric light globes, slow moving carriages and automobiles do not pass in review before the portales upon the tessellated tiles of the plaza in opposite circles; beautiful señoritas do not promenade. Maybe there are none. In any event, we never see them.

Before General Funston, as military governor, destroyed if the portales possessed one distinct attraction—they were the birthplace of all riots, excitement, revolutions. These were started by proclamations, and until the general announced that he alone enjoyed the monopoly the right to issue a proclamation belonged to everybody. It was a precious privilege. If you did not like a man, instead of horsewhipping him or hiring gunmen to shoot him, or on a dark night waiting for him down an alley with a brick in a stocking, you issued a proclamation. In it you called him everything the law of libel forbids. Procedure was simple. You printed your proclamation in the form of handbills, hired the bootblacks to distribute them among the tables when the portales were most crowded and from behind a tree in the plaza watched the effect.

Where Things Are Started.

In this way in the past many a riot broke loose, many a revolution was launched. It was a recognized game. If after reading your proclamation nobody waved his napkin and shouted death to somebody you lost. But, before the policemen tagged them, the bootblacks got your proclamation down at each table your revolution won. The only objection to this game was that it always was pulled off at the noon hour and spoiled the luncheon. By the time we had discovered whether the handbills were advertising ice cold American beer or were asking what have you done with the tongue of Vamon Mendez the luncheon was cold or the flies had eaten it. The last proclamation was issued by a marine who knew no politics, but whose orders were to discourage disorder. After their patriotism had cooled for twenty-four hours in jail General Funston sent for them.

"This city is under martial law," he said. "The military Governor is the only person with authority to issue proclamations. And I am the military Governor." So now at the noon hour the bootblacks cease from troubling, the portales are at rest and the correspondents have taken a vow.

It is that never again will they start toward a war until for six months it has been in violent eruption; or if the next war hopes to be adequate it must first get out and make a reputation. We respond to no more false alarms. Meanwhile under the portales we sit and wonder why we are here. Last night an army officer answered:

"The army is here because the navy

was insulted at Tampico." Then said the officer: "If the navy gets insulted again I hope to heaven it will get insulted in Paris."

DISCUSS LASCURAIN FOR MEXICO'S HEAD

Continued from page 1

cans tacitly agreed to pass it over indefinitely.

Huerta's Envoys Disturbed.

The Mexican delegates are greatly disturbed by the action of the United States in permitting the munitions of war on board the Antilla to land at Tampico, all the more so because in his letter to the mediators, received by them yesterday, Secretary Bryan said that such had not been his intention or that of his government.

It is felt that had he been sincere in his declaration he would have prevented the landing of the arms and ammunition, even though the ship was cleared from an American port by an error or misunderstanding.

For a time the Mexicans seriously considered the advisability of making emphatic representations on this subject to the United States, either through the mediators or the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, but they have now decided at least to postpone such representations because the developments of the last few days renewed their hope that the United States sincerely desires the success of this conference.

Of course, the selection of a man for provisional President and the assent to such selection by the two parties to the conference and by the Constitutionalists is still the real crux of the situation. No one doubts that if that can be accomplished all other details will be easy of adjustment.

Haste Urged on Americans.

The purpose of the Constitutionalists to send delegates here, one of them coming all the way from Saltillo, a journey of nearly a week, and the disposition of the American delegates to hang back until their arrival, while the Constitutionalists continue military operations, are causing anxiety to the Mexicans and to mediators, and they are urging expedition on the American delegates.

The American delegates were asked to hold a conference at the earliest possible moment, and promised to do so as soon as they could secure instructions from Washington. It is expected that a full conference will be held to-morrow, although that depends on Washington.

The Americans frankly admitted to-day their desire to await the arrival of the Constitutionalists before proceeding much further. They really have no information regarding the qualifications of those proposed for provisional President, nor, in their estimation, has Washington. For these reasons, although efforts will be made to perfect and protocolize all points in the plan of pacification, to which, so far as known, the Constitutionalists do not object, there is not likely to be much important progress until the representatives of Carranza reach Niagara Falls.

HUERTA ENGAGES A NEW YORK LAWYER

Charles A. Towne Busy in Washington in Opposition to Rebel Junta.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 13.—Administration officials continued to be in a most optimistic mood to-day concerning the outcome of the mediation at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Bryan said again that the conferences were "progressing satisfactorily," and some officials are certain that by next week an agreement will be reached between the Huerta delegates and the United States. Then will arise the question of inducing the Constitutionalists to accept the arrangement, if they do not enter the mediation in the mean time. It is believed here that this can be done, as the United States has taken care, and will take care, to see to it that the agreement is one which the Constitutionalists will find it possible to accept.

General Huerta has engaged counsel to represent him here, and through this agency he is now constantly in touch with the Washington government and development at Niagara Falls and also can combat the local rebel junta's activities.

Charles A. Towne, of New York, former United States Senator from Minnesota, is looking after Huerta's interests. During the last few days he has conferred with Secretary Bryan and has been in communication with President Wilson over the development of the plan whereby it is proposed to transfer the Mexican government from Huerta to a provisional regime.

Mr. Towne to-day issued a statement expressing approval of the signing of the first protocol, but declaring that the matter of choosing the personnel of the provisional government, particularly the man for the Provisional Presidency, was the gravest problem before the mediators, and that the situation at the present time was "tense and delicate."

"It is a mistake to infer that the rest of the deliberations are bound to proceed smoothly," added Mr. Towne.

Carranza stands ready to send his delegates to the mediation conference—Calderson, Cabrera and Vasconcelos—but agents of the rebel chief said to-day that they desired some intimation from the A. B. C. mediators that the Carranza delegates would be welcome at the conference. It is apparent that they will not stand on formalities, but wish to enter the negotiations on some sort of invitation.

Many officials consider it vital that Carranza should take an army down to Mexico City, so that the Huerta stronghold would be properly impressed with rebel strength. They would have this invasion a peaceful one, but would give to Carranza a sufficient force to control the city and surrounding territory.

LITTLE HOPE SEEN FOR LORIMER BANKS

Examiner Intimates Next Move Will Be for Receivership.

DOORS OF TWO MORE INSTITUTIONS CLOSED

U. S. Court Orders District Attorney to Investigate Trust Fund Deposit.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Chicago, June 13.—The future of the Munday-Lorimer bank, the La Salle Street Trust and Savings, rests upon the disclosures which will be made by the report of Daniel V. Harkin, bank examiner, to be turned over on Monday to James J. Brady, State Auditor. Closely intertwined with the fate of the bank is the prospect of trouble for the men who were responsible for the bank's affairs until it was closed by the state authorities yesterday morning.

Brady will reach Chicago to-morrow. The bank examiner's report will be completed after a session with the books and records, which, Harkin predicted, would require all of to-morrow to finish.

"Not much hope," was the short comment of Harkin as he ended the first general survey of conditions to-night. The next step, he indicated, would be an application for a receivership, to be made by Brady in the Cook County courts on Monday.

Opposed to this pessimistic outlook from the bank examiner was the statement of C. B. Munday vice-president of the suspended bank, that it would be reopened for business without loss to anybody. William Lorimer, the president, made no statement and remained at his residence the greater part of the day. Lorimer was expelled from the United States Senate in 1912.

The State Bank of Calumet, another of the Lorimer-Munday subsidiaries, went into the custody of the bank examiner to-day and took its place with the Broadway State, Illinois State and Ashland-Twelfth State in the list of "subsidiary" banks which are suspended pending completion of the examination of the La Salle Trust and Savings. The Southwest Savings Bank, a private concern, was closed an hour later through an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed in the federal court. Louis J. Kefau, the owner, had \$4,000 in cash at the Lorimer-Munday institution, and when he couldn't get it he had to shut up shop. Its deposits ran about \$35,000.

Scores of children were depositors in this institution. They had organized a "Christmas Fund." Early to-day, bankbooks in hand, they crowded about the doors, but, of course, could not get their money.

DEMOCRATS WIN FIGHT FOR SPOILS

Civil Service Not to Apply to Commercial Attache Under Redfield.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 13.—In the face of a bitter onslaught by Republican Senators, who charged them with extending the spoils system to the foreign service, the Democrats of the Senate to-day approved an amendment to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill providing that the commercial attachés asked for by the Secretary of Commerce shall be appointed by him without examination under civil service rules.

Victory was won by the Democratic majority by a narrow margin of three votes, the rollcall showing 27 for the amendment and 24 against. The triumph was not without its bitterness, as five Democrats deserted their colleagues and stood with the Republicans as against the suspension of civil service requirements in the case of the commercial attachés, for whom \$100,000 is allowed. The five were Senators Thomas, Lane, Ashurst, Vardaman and Martine. Senators Burton and Root led the attack upon the Democratic scheme.

"There is merit in this plan to extend our foreign commerce," said Mr. Burton, "but if politics are to be injected into it, people will have no confidence in it from the start. Men who are going in for this work should be given the promise of a career."

"The system of political appointment," said Senator Root, "should not be extended to this branch of foreign work any more than it should be extended to the army or navy."

Senator Stone and others insisted that the suspension of the civil service requirements would make for efficiency, but there was a noticeable lack of confidence on the Democratic side, as reflected in the vote on the question, in this defence of the amendment.

WATER WAGON KILLS OWL

Eight Years Without Drink, Succumbs to Draft.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Vineland, N. J., June 13.—A pet horned owl belonging to Mrs. Frank W. Flood, which had not tasted water for eight years, got a drink last night because the weather was so warm. Immediately the bird went into convulsions. Sinking its talons through Mrs. Flood's hand, it died with the death clutch so tight that Dr. George Cunningham had to be sent for to release the woman and dress the wounds.

The fancier of whom the Floods bought the bird said water would have the same effect on the bird it has on a mad dog.

Father and Sons Drown.

Raven, Va., June 13.—E. G. Gilliam, superintendent of the Raven coal mine, and W. J. Lewis and his two sons were drowned here this afternoon in an attempt to rescue a son of Mr. Lewis.

U. S. Ship to Protect Japanese.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 13.—Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the American fleet on the west coast, reported to the Navy

Department to-day that the Japanese cruiser Izumo was going away. Captain Moriama, of the Izumo, asked Admiral Howa to look after Japanese interests and subjects in the west coast. Captain Moriama has given tickets of identification to all his people, signed by himself, and in case of trouble these tickets will entitle the Japanese holding them to the protection of American ships.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

Continues This Week

Store Opens 8:30 A. M.

Still

Greater

Reductions

LAST WEEK our sale

began with great success, and

many a chic model is now

doing service for the summer.

BUT a vast assortment still

remains to be disposed of

this coming week. Do not

overlook this opportunity.

EXCLUSIVE, individual

models, made in our own

workrooms, offered at less

than half price.

Summer Dresses

Porch and Garden Dresses

Striped voile and tulle or

Formerly \$8.50

3.95

Morning and Beach Dresses

Linen, striped voile, crepe

Formerly \$12.50

5.85

Linen, Crepe and Challie

Dresses in very smart variety.

Formerly \$15.00

8.50

India Silk and Crepe

de Chine Dresses for street wear.

Formerly \$23.50

11.45

Taffeta, Foulard and Crepe

de Chine Dresses in many styles.

Formerly \$30.00

16.50

Skirts and Blouses

Linen and Pique Skirts

in white, oyster and tan.

Formerly \$5.00

2.95

Serge and Plaid Skirts

in black, navy or black and white.

Formerly \$8.75

4.95

Tennis and Outing Waists

of striped crepe voile and madras.

Formerly \$1.65

.85

Lingerie and Silk Waists

in splendid assortment for Summer.

Formerly \$3.50

1.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses

also nets, chiffons and laces.

Formerly \$5.25

3.45

Fashionable Coats

Dusters and Sport Coats

Natural linen, cottons, worsted.

Formerly \$14.75

6.75

New Circular Coats

Smart worsteds with striped silk.

Formerly \$25.00

12.75

Black Silk Dress Coats

Taffeta, bengaline, moire.

Formerly \$30.00

16.75

Suits and Costumes

Cotton, Serge and Linen

Suits for Summer.

Formerly \$19.75

8.50

Three-Piece Suits

of plaid cotton eponge.

Formerly \$25.00

12.85

Negligees

Summer Negligees

Riplette, in white and colors, all sizes.

Formerly